

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and continued cool to-day; to-mor-
row fair; moderate winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 72; lowest, 60.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 302.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

78 PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

In Greater
New York.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED; WAR FORMALLY AT END; WILSON STARS HOME; TO LAND IN NEW YORK; PRESIDENT REFUSES TO STOP PROHIBITION

EXECUTIVE TO LIFT LIQUOR BAN AFTER ARMY IS DISBANDED

Million Under Arms Pre-
vents Move on Prohibi-
tion, He Says.

CONGRESS TIES HANDS

Wilson Refers to Disregard
of Message Urging Wine
and Beer.

MAY ACT IN SEVEN WEEKS

Tells of Action by Legislature
Which Took Power From
Chief Executive.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—President Wilson cabled to the White House to-night that under the construction of the war time prohibition law he cannot now lift the ban on liquor. With a million men under arms still, the President declared, he is unable to declare demobilization of the army at an end, and the signing of peace does not permit him to lift the legal ban put on whiskey, beer and everything else of the sort for the war period and the period of demobilization.

In making this decision the President made it clear that he had put it up to Congress to repeal the law so far as beer and wines were concerned, but that Congress had failed to act on this suggestion and that therefore he could do nothing now.

However, the President made it clear that the moment he was satisfied that the demobilization of the army had progressed to the point where it actually would be considered as at an end he then would exercise the power vested in him by the law, declare demobilization over, and put an end to war time prohibition.

According to estimates based on the latest data available at the War Department it is figured that the President will be free to act in about six or seven weeks. The army is now more than 72 per cent. demobilized and demobilization is proceeding at a record breaking pace.

The President's cable to his secretary, Mr. Tumulty, follows:

I am convinced that the Attorney-General is right in advising me that I have no legal powers at this time in the matter of the ban on liquor. Under the act of November, 1918, my power to take action is restricted. The act provides that after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President, it shall be unlawful, etc.

This law does not specify that the ban shall be lifted with the signing of peace, but with the termination of the demobilization of the troops, and I cannot say that that has been accomplished. My information from the War Department is that there are still a million men in the service under the emergency call. It is clear therefore that the failure of Congress to act upon the suggestion contained in my message of the 20th of May, 1919, asking for a repeal of the act of November 21, 1918, so far as it applies to wines and beers, makes it impossible to act in this matter at this time. When demobilization is terminated my power to act without Congressional action will be exercised.

3 NAVY VESSELS LAUNCHED.

Two Destroyers and Submarine
Leave Ways at Quincy.

Quincy, Mass., June 28.—Two destroyers, the Moody and the Henshaw, and the submarine K-10 were launched to-day.
The Moody, sponsored by Miss Mary E. Moody of Haverhill, sister of the late Assistant Justice William H. Moody of the Supreme Court, for whom it was named, went down the ways half an hour before the Henshaw, named for David Henshaw, former Secretary of the Navy, took the water. The K-10 was sponsored by Mrs. Philip C. Ransom, wife of its commander.

CHICAGO IGNORES PEACE.

City Officials Hear News Late—
Board of Trade Unaffected.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The signing of the peace treaty was not officially celebrated when news of the act reached here this morning. City officials did not learn of the action until several hours later. The Board of Trade was unaffected by the signing because of the long anticipated act.

SALOONS HERE TO REMAIN OPEN

City and State Officials Will
Wait on Federal En-
forcement.

DRYS TO TAKE NO ACTION

Retail Liquor Dealers Will
Meet To-morrow to De-
cide on Course.

There was every indication yesterday that despite President Wilson's failure to take action to abrogate the war time prohibition act before it goes into effect next Tuesday an overwhelming majority of New York saloons will continue to do business as usual. This question will be decided upon to-morrow afternoon, when the Retail Liquor Dealers Association will meet to adopt a definite program. Most of those with whom a reporter for The Sun talked yesterday were inclined to speak metaphorical fingers at immediate danger of prosecution. The war time prohibition act, it was pointed out, carries no penalty for violation. There was no disposition, however, to blink at the likelihood that Congress will pass the enforcement statute now pending within probably a week, provided the President does not rescind the war measure by proclamation.

But as far as present prospects are concerned it is practically the unanimous belief of the saloon men that they are taking very few chances by opening their doors Tuesday. It is known that neither the Federal District Attorney's office, the Department of Justice, nor the three Collectors of Internal Revenue have sufficient men at their command to undertake to bring about real enforcement.

Unless the Federal Government issues definite instructions concerning the method of enforcing war time prohibition no effort is to be made in that direction by State or city officers charged with the regular enforcement of law, according to a decision reached yesterday at Syracuse, where the Corporation Counsel of eight cities met in conference. The meeting was called by Mayor Stone of Syracuse, as president of the State Conference of Mayors.

Anderson's Statement.
It was announced at the District Attorney's office that every complaint received there would be investigated and that if the investigation developed that liquor was being illegally sold prosecutions would be instituted at once. The saloon men were apprehensive that the Anti-Saloon League might undertake to secure evidence and make wholesale complaints. This fear was voiced last night, however, by a statement issued by William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the league, who said his organization would take no action to prevent brewers and their saloon keeping vassals from doing whatever they wished up to January 16, when the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution becomes operative.

"The Anti-Saloon League is not at all worried over the situation, because no matter what happens it will help the prohibition movement," said Mr. Anderson. "If the war prohibition law is generally observed the benefit will be so apparent that the whole country will be reconciled to national prohibition before the amendment goes into effect. If the President abrogates the war prohibition law it will help impress upon the moral element of the country generally that there is danger and that it must be alert and keep on the job."

"If the third possibility happens, that is war prohibition goes into effect but is doled, that will, if anything, help even more than the others, because it will arouse the people to a new realization of the inherently lawless character of the liquor traffic."

Defies League's Attitude.
"We shall assume that the officials intend to discharge their duties and will not undertake anything of a drastic character. The Anti-Saloon League does not intend to do anything now that will turn sympathy toward the wets and away from the prohibition cause."

"While the Anti-Saloon League has stood for the war prohibition act, after all that has been a mere incident. The greatest value we have got from the War Department proposition is the direct impetus that the attitude and tactics of the liquor interests, and particularly the brewers, has given the permanent proposition."

"If the brewery interests had con-

Continued on Eighth Page.

German Correspondents To Be Placed on Trial

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 27 (delayed).—Herr Scheurmann, correspondent at Versailles of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, declares in a despatch received here that he understands all the German correspondents who lived at headquarters at Charleville during the war will be among those demanded by the Entente Powers for trial.

Herr Scheurmann was arrested at Versailles Wednesday evening charged with the larceny of property of a French officer at Charleville. A despatch from Paris, under date of Thursday, telling of the release of Scheurmann, said that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, although admitting there was a case against him, pointed out that it was inexpedient to proceed with the charge.

LEAPS OFF CLIFF WITH HER CHILD

Hoboken Woman Seeks Death
by Jumping From Palisades
at Weehawken.

FALLS 130 FEET AND LIVES

Mother Becomes Insane in
Hospital—Said Spirits Led
Her to the Act.

Led by a "spirit" to the edge of the Palisades at King's Bluffs, Weehawken, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Ida Ludwig, 43, a widow, of 613 Park avenue, Hoboken, caught her child in her arms and jumped. Their bodies dropped a distance of 130 feet to the bottom of the cliff and both escaped death only because an overhanging crack hurled them into a nest of shrubbery, which protected them from the rocks.

Shortly after she had been removed to the North Hudson hospital Mrs. Ludwig became violently insane. She told the physicians she had been a member of the Christian Science Church in Hoboken and was a devout follower of that creed. Her only statement in explanation of her act was that "a spirit told her she must jump."

From Mrs. Ludwig's neighbors it was learned that she had been subject to fits of melancholia. She said that yesterday morning she had made an attack upon her brother which was so violent that he fled from the house. Mrs. Ludwig's husband, the police learned, had committed suicide several years ago.

In the fall down the face of the cliff neither the mother nor her child was severely injured. Mrs. Ludwig's right arm was broken and her face and body were cut, and the child, which she clung to in the fall, escaped with only slight bruises. The child is 6 years old.

Mrs. Ludwig said that at the summons of the "spirit" she left her home and walked to a point on the cliffs which the "spirit" indicated as the proper place for the suicidal attempt. She jumped without hesitation.

SINN FEIN QUARTERS RAIDED.

Building in Dublin Searched by
Military Force.

DUBLIN, June 28.—Sinn Fein headquarters was raided this afternoon and the building searched by a large force of military.

KAISER LOOKS FOR HOME IN HOLLAND

Confident Demands For Ex-
tradition Will Be Refused.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, June 28 (delayed).—Ex-Emperor William and his advisers apparently are confident the Netherlands Government will be unable to consent to the Entente's forthcoming demand for his extradition, which the ex-emperor's suite regards as illegal. Several members of the entourage are away from Amsterdam, being engaged in inspecting houses with a view to the purchase of Count Hohenlohe's future residence, and indications point to his removal within a short period from his present place of exile.

The abdicated monarch was himself outwardly quite calm to-day after the first shock of hearing that Germany had decided to sign the treaty without reservations. His wife, however, was more affected and appeared to be deeply saddened by the prospect that it will be impossible for her ever to return to Germany. She remained within the castle when her husband went with Dr. Poppers to resume his morning log swinging and was not seen about the garden during the afternoon.

As far as can be learned, the choice of a future home for Count Hohenlohe lies between two castles, one in the vicinity of Doorn and the other near Arnhem.



WILSON STARTS HOME WITH IRE ROUSED BY ROOT

Will Block Effort to De-
clare War Ended Until
League Is Ratified.

ADmits OF NO CHANGE

Explains Shantung Award as
the Only Way to Bind Japan
to the Covenant.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, June 28.—President Wilson left Paris to-night at 9:45 P. M. He will sail for New York from Brest at noon to-morrow with the peace treaty in his pocket, as he had planned, but with bitterness in his heart toward his foes in America, whom he realizes he must defeat now if the League of Nations covenant is to be adopted, as he insists it must be, without any reservation whatever.

It is apparent to those who have had the privilege of talking with him that he has not followed the developments in the home situation as closely as he might have done, but any attack on the league arouses him to an unaccustomed pitch of feeling.

It is clear also that he labors under the conviction that any public support that the attack on the covenant may be getting in the United States is due entirely to Republican misrepresentations and distortions in regard to the league and its effects on America. He intends to remain in Washington long enough to inform himself on the situation and then will begin a tour which he insists is not to be a campaign in advocacy of any particular thing like the League of Nations, but to give the people an account of what he has been doing in Europe.

See Effort to Repudiate.

The proposal that Congress shall by resolution declare the war ended has aroused his ire to a high pitch because he thinks he sees in it an effort to repudiate his work here as represented in the treaty he is bringing home. He is preparing therefore, to brand all such resolutions as being in the interest of Germany.

Regarding the effect of the resolution suggested by Elihu Root, the President apparently holds views different from those of many others with diplomatic experience here. The President, it would seem, holds that the United States and Germany would remain at war until every reservation made to the treaty by all the twenty-one parties to the treaty through the exchange of diplomatic notes between the various capitals. Others maintain that it is necessary only that Germany should accept the reservations, which is a foregone conclusion.

The President's position is that he will not permit the Senate to change even a comma in the treaty or the covenant. If it does make a change he will refuse to approve it and will hold up the peace treaty until the Senate comes to terms. This is the club he expects to wield over the Senate if it does not yield under the overwhelming public sentiment which he fully expects to arouse by his tour.

Shantung a Difficult Point.

The people of the United States will be told that there can be no League of Nations if the United States refuses to accept Article 15, as it stands. He wants to draw the issue all the way to the front before the people. While he is prepared to defend the treaty in general, it is evident that the President realizes he has some weak points which he will have some difficulty in explaining, the disposition of Shantung coming first in this class. In regard to Shantung explanations, in which the following points will appear:

1. France and Great Britain had treaties with Japan which they could not escape agreeing to turn over Shantung.

2. If he had not consented to recognize these treaties Japan would not have become a member of the League of Nations, and the membership of Japan was essential to the success of the league.

The President now admits, therefore, what all Paris has known for some time, that the Shantung settlement was made to save the league, the excuse being that the league is worth it. Another weak point in the six votes of Great Britain in the league, to which the President replies is that votes do not count for much if anything in the Assembly, the real thing being the world.

As to whether the Council of the League does not form an aristocracy of the big Powers the President will admit that it does, explaining that in forming the league facts had to be faced rather than theories and that the fact is that certain Powers dominate the world.

Continued on Fourth Page.

NEWS OF PEACE CABLED TO U. S. IN 20 MINUTES

State Department Made
Elaborate Preparations
for Quick Service.

SENATE TOLD AT ONCE

Wilson's Message Taken as
Challenge and League Op-
ponents Heartened.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—News of the signing of the peace treaty at Versailles was cabled directly from the conference to London, relayed there to Newfoundland, thence to New York and to Washington, the message being received in the telegraph room of the State Department. Acting Secretary of State Phillips in the absence of Under Secretary of State Polk personally superintended the receipt of the messages and their announcement to the American people.

The State Department had been ready and waiting for the setting up and handling of this circuit. It was the suggestion of the American signers. The first bulletin from Versailles to the State Department required actually only twenty minutes in transmission. The Department was advised at 10:31 o'clock this morning that the session had begun. This read:

"Clemenceau calls the session to order."

By prior arrangement the time given in each message was Paris time. Accordingly this message was received at 10:32 A. M. Washington time.

"3:12 P. M. Mueller signs treaty for Germany."

Then the bulletins came in thick and fast at intervals of a minute.

When the Germans Signed.

"3:13 P. M. Bell signs treaty for Germany," was the next bulletin. Then these messages were received:

"3:14 P. M. Wilson signs treaty."

"American delegation finished signing at 3:15; order was, Lansing, White, House and Bliss."

The next message read: "The other delegations, headed by the British, signed after the American plenipotentiaries in the order set forth in the treaty."

After having been badly "scouted" on the arrival of the NC-4 at Lisbon the Government took no chances to-day, but kept traffic clear of the cables so that nothing might interfere and the State Department was able to give out first the news of the signing of the peace treaty. The windup of the momentous session was bulletined to the State Department in this message, received at 11:20 this morning:

"All of the plenipotentiaries having signed the treaty, M. Clemenceau declared the session closed."

When the real work of the session began the following was given immediately to the press as a flash:

"Acting Secretary of State Phillips announces treaty signing begun."

Procedure Known in Advance.

Breckinridge Long, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, joined Mr. Phillips in watching the beginning of this bulletin service in the telegraph office on one of the upper floors of the Department of State. The procedure had been outlined in a message which read:

"Clemenceau will call meeting to order and say that they have assembled for the purpose of signing the treaty, the protocol and the Rhine arrangement. The German plenipotentiaries, Mueller and Bell, will then be invited to sign all three documents and when they have done so the Allies will commence signing, doing so by delega-

Soldiers in Germany Send Thousand Thanks

SAY that letters are inadequate to give any idea of the pleasure and comfort afforded by gifts through THE SUN Tobacco Fund. Many cards arrived in the last mail from Germany from which extracts are printed on page 1, section 4.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

German People Reject Treaty, Says Berlin Press; Cry for Vengeance

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 28.—Meagre editorial reference is made in the German newspapers this morning to the ceremony of signing the treaty at Versailles. The Pan-German Deutsche Zeitung, however, prints the following across its front page:

"German honor to-day will be carried to its grave in the Hall of Mirrors, in which, in the glorious year of '71, the German Empire was resurrected in all its former splendor. Let us forget: In restless labor the German people will again strive to attain that place among the nations of the world to which it is entitled; then vengeance for the disgrace of 1919."

The Tageblatt says: "The German people reject the treaty which its delegates are signing to-day, and it does not believe for a single moment that it will endure. Despite the fact that it is written on parchment, it remains a scrap of paper, because it is a mockery of all the laws of reason and morals and the most disgraceful exhibit in the museum of civilization."

PARIS LIGHTS BLAZE IN FETE

Merrymakers Are Quick to
Appear as Versailles
Flashes News.

CAFES STAY OPEN LATE

Treaty Text Goes to Chamber
July 1; Lloyd George to
Speak Same Day.

PARIS, June 28.—Paris blazed forth to-night in the light of peace; after almost five years of war Paris viewed it as victory. From every conceivable place—the Eiffel Tower, the Place de la Concorde, municipal buildings—there were flashed forth thousands of rays and all wrote the same message across the skies, the message "Peace is signed."

From the same Eiffel Tower Paris has seen these same rays shoot forward during the war, but with a different meaning, the message that the Germans again were bombarding Paris with their airplanes. To-night it was a different scene; there was no loud crashing of bombs, no scurrying of feet into the protection of the subways, no hurry to seek shelter. In fact the crowds increased as the volume of light swelled. It was peace night and the whole city joined in its observance.

The processions started early in the day with the flash of the news from Versailles that the German delegates had appended their signatures to the treaty.

The day had been proclaimed a holiday for the school children of all France, and naturally it fell to those in Paris to open the festivities. They were not slow to do so, and they made their way to the street in joyous parade soon after the word from Versailles came.

When night came their elders joined in the celebration. And well they might, for the order had gone forth during the day that the cafes, which must close under the regulations at 11:30 o'clock each night, might remain open until 1 o'clock to-morrow morning. Then at 9 o'clock torchlight parades were started from nine military barracks in different parts of the city. And with the torchlight parades there came four flags—new flags, peace flags—which Paris waved proudly. Comment was made at the time that these were not the same flags that were waved at the time the armistice was signed; but new ones, thoughtfully purchased by Parisians for the day when the war really would be over.

The joy of the day actually permeated into the prisons of France, for Premier Clemenceau, acting as War Minister, had decreed that all prisoners guilty of crimes where the corps commanders considered it incompatible with discipline.

The text of the peace treaty will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies July 1 by Premier Clemenceau the Echo de Paris says. Former Premier Viviani is said to have been entrusted with the drawing up of the general report on the treaty.

Premier Lloyd George, the paper adds, will address the British House of Commons July 1 on the peace negotiations.

In the completed peace treaty signal to-day at Versailles, the newspapers say, were certain stipulations which, it was hoped, would hasten ratification of the treaty by the German National Assembly.

The Journal says the Allies, following the German example of 1871, stipulated that the liberation of German prisoners would be dependent upon ratification of the treaty by the German National Assembly, and that if the Germans approved the treaty at once, the prisoners would be released without delay.

EGG FOR SCAPA FLOW "HERO."

London Decorates Von Reuter
With Odeorous Yolk.

LONDON, June 28.—A despatch to the Central News from Oswestry, Shropshire, says that Admiral Von Reuter, who was in command of the German fleet sunk in Scapa Flow, was recognized when he called at a local bank to-day.

He was struck in the face with a rotten egg and was otherwise assaulted.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD see advertisement on page 15, Sec. 4.—Ad.

LONDON TAKES NEWS CALMLY

Joy Subdued as Thousands
Ask When Will Next Big
War Begin.

CITY DECKED IN FLAGS

Searchlight Rays Form Dome
as Bugles Sound "All Clear"
of an Air Raid Day.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, June 28.—London took the signing of the peace treaty calmly, showing some signs of subdued pleasure that the warfare of almost five years is at last ended, but with the average man wondering when the next war will begin.

A great parade in aid of the Victory loan was in progress when extra newspapers appeared on the streets announcing the conclusion of the war. As the news spread hundreds of women cheered and sang the national anthem. For the swarming masses of children in the streets it was a great day. They were out in thousands, forming little parades here and there, cheering and singing.

Every Boy Scout organization in the city was marching in the streets with bugles blaring and small parties of uniforms clustered around numerous decorated cars waving flags while boys standing on the cars blew trumpets. Every place of business hoisted the flags of the Allies and great bombing planes took their last flights under war conditions, sweeping down low over the city.

A great illuminated peace dome was formed to-night by searchlights over Buckingham Palace centering their giant rays at a point 6,000 feet above the ground and maintaining their steady glare for half an hour, while the bugles sounded the "all clear" signal of air raid days. The sign of any such celebration as that which marked the signing of the armistice.

In fact the general feeling here is satisfaction rather than elation, not the signing of the treaty being any relaxation in the hatred of Germany. The man in the street does not believe that Germany has changed in character and he regards her as the same brutal nation that set out to conquer the world almost five years ago.

SAY GERMANS BEGIN DRIVE ON POLAND

Big Four Plans to Supply Aid
to Poles.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, June 28.—While signing the peace treaty at Versailles the Germans, according to reports which have been received here, already have begun their threatened war against Poland, compelling Premier Paderewski to appear before the Council of Four with another urgent demand for help.

The Big Four directed the Supreme War Council to take up plans for the immediate supply of munitions to Poland. At the last session of the Council Messrs. Cresspi and Chinda were appointed a sub-committee to draw up the form of mandate for the colonies, under the League of Nations, to be presented later to the Turkish and other colonies which are waiting for it.

The Austrian treaty will be presented Monday with a provision that the liberated countries formerly parts of the dual monarchy will pay the cost of their freedom on the basis of their absorption of Austrian war bonds, the total payment to be less than \$2,000,000,000.

King Knights Lloyd Griscom.

LONDON, June 28.—King George summoned Col. Lloyd Griscom, formerly American Ambassador to Italy, to Buckingham Palace to-day and conferred on him the honor of a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Greeks Want Moslems to Stay.

SALONICA, June 28.—The Greek Government has decided to offer every encouragement possible to Moslems who wish to remain in Greece and renounce their Turkish nationality.

Germans Exhibit Surprise When They Are Asked to Sign First.

WILSON COMES NEXT

Stern Expression Changes
to Smile of Triumph After
He Uses Pen.

CHINESE REMAIN AWAY

Clemenceau Affixes His Signa-
ture After British Dele-
gates Seal the Pact.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, June 28.—The world's greatest war came to a fitting close this afternoon at 3:10 o'clock in the great Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles, when the two German delegates, Foreign Minister Herman Mueller and Minister of Colonies Johannes Bell, affixed their names to the peace treaty.

One minute later President Wilson arose from his place in the hall, followed by the American delegates, and signed his name under those of the Germans. China, in protest against the refusal of the Allies to modify their plan to hand over Shantung to the Japanese, refused to sign the treaty, her delegates absenting themselves altogether from the peace table.

This was the only discordant note in the scene, while lacking the spectacular features that many expected, yet was gripping for its spiritual significance to those who thronged that gorgeous mirrored chamber in which this final act of the war was staged.

Clemenceau Calls for Signatures.
There were a few brief moments in the hour that the drama lasted when history seemed to pause itself. That was when Premier Clemenceau concluded his brief opening speech which had snatched the stillness of the vast crowded hall with the words:

"I now invite the delegates of Germany to sign the treaty."

It had not been expected that the Germans would be asked to sign first and there was no movement from them; they seemed dazed. Seconds, which seemed like hours, went by. Then Foreign Minister Mueller arose, followed by Minister of Colonies Bell and Prof. Ans, their pompous heads held up proudly, and marched in single file behind the seats of the delegates of the Allies to the centre aisle, where the treaty reposed.

Every eye in the great hall followed them. It took but a moment for Mueller and then Bell to sign, the other merely watching. Then without a word, without a sign of emotion, the little group around the fateful table reformed and started back as stiffly as it came. This was at 3:10 o'clock.

President Solemn as He Signs.

Scarcely had the Germans seated themselves when President Wilson advanced, the honor of signing first for the Allies and associated Powers falling to America because she was first on the alphabetical list. Despite the fact that this was the moment of the crowning triumph of his life, the President's face wore a stern expression as he made his way around to the treaty, followed in order by Secretary Lansing, Henry White, Col. E. M. House and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.